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19
5/27

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 66

NUMBER 9

RICE (Page 178)

CONTENTS

FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

MARCH 2, 1953

	Page
COTTON AND OTHER FIBER	
U.S. Cotton Exports Show Moderate Rise.....	189
Consumption of Raw Cotton in Japan Continuing on High Level.....	167
Consumption of Cotton in India Continuing on High Level...	188
FATS, OILS AND OILSEEDS	
Netherlands to Import Marine Oils From Norway in 1953.....	172
Philippine Copra Exports Low in January, 1953.....	172
Western Germany to Import Fats and Oils From Denmark in 1953.....	173
U.S. Lard Exports in 1952 Down 8 Percent From Previous Year.....	173
U.S. Inedible Tallow Exports Exceed Previous Records by 40 Percent.....	175
Private Imports of Animal Fats Into U.K. Begin March 29...	177
U.K. and Sweden to Trade Fats and Oils in 1953.....	191
Venezuela Sells Palm Oil Stocks.....	191
FOREIGN TRADE	
U.S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products During December, 1952.....	184
GRAIN, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS	
World Rice Growers Produce Record Crop.....	178
U.S. Rice Exports at High Level.....	182
Canada's 1952 Grain Production Revisions.....	187
Argentine Grain Harvest Large.....	162
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	
Uruguay Wool Trading Active.....	165
New Zealand Livestock Numbers Increase.....	166
TOBACCO	
U.S. Leaf Tobacco Imports and Exports of Tobacco Products Decrease.....	168
Canada's Tobacco Exports Higher.....	171
TROPICAL PRODUCTS	
U.S. Imports Slightly Less Coffee in 1952 at Slightly Higher Prices.....	163

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The 1952-53 cotton crop in South Brazil, particularly the approximately 30 percent which was planted after December 1, has been hurt by drought and insects. This, with smaller acreage, is resulting in a substantial reduction from last season. Present indications point to a 1952-53 crop of about 1,200,000 bales (500 pounds gross) compared with 1,700,000 bales last season. This reduction may be partly offset by an increase in North Brazil's production from 250,000 bales in 1951-52 to 400,000 in 1952-53.

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Since February 9, 1953, the sales price of Egyptian cotton has been based on the previous day's closing price (near month) on the New York Futures Exchange rather than on the New York spot quotations. The base price of Egyptian medium-staple varieties is now 5 percent over the New York futures quotation for Middling 15/16-inch instead of the 10-percent differential previously in effect. The 30-percent differential over the New York futures quotation for extra-long-staple Egyptian cotton remains unchanged. Exports of Egyptian cotton may now be made against payments of 25 percent of the sales price in dollars or sterling and 75 percent in Egyptian pounds (export account), which may be used or resold for the purchase of authorized imports. Payments were previously acceptable only on a basis of 50 percent or more in dollars or sterling.

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Transshipments of Mexican cotton through United States ports in November totaled 88,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) including cotton linters, waste, and hull fibers, but excluding shipments to Canada by railroad. The principal destinations in November were Japan 37,000 bales, Belgium 15,000, Western Germany 12,000, Netherlands 9,000, United Kingdom 4,000, Switzerland 4,000, and France 2,000.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

ARGENTINE GRAIN
HARVEST LARGE

The Argentine Government's pre-harvest forecast, now available, for the recently completed harvest of small grains, confirms the private estimates of record or near-record outturns. According to the official figures, wheat production was the largest since 1940-41, barley and oats were near the all-time record, and rye production was at a new high. Principal factors in the large outturn were high yields and below-average abandonment. Contrasting with the high yields for small grains, the outlook for corn is described as only average.

Initially the small-grain harvest was delayed by heavy rains in late November but from mid-December to mid-January warm, dry weather facilitated operations. Late January rains brought summer's total precipitation far above the long-time average. The corn crop, however, reached its most critical stage during the dry spell, resulting in significant losses. Moisture supplies, at latest report, appeared sufficient to carry the crop through to harvest which normally begins in March.

The Government's forecast of about 270 million bushels of wheat contrasts with the virtual failure last year when the crop was estimated at 77 million bushels. It is still, however, considerably below the record outturn of 379 million bushels reported for 1938-39. Yields that year were less than the high level indicated for the current season, but acreage was sharply above the present area. Specific weight and grade of the crop are reported much above average, with virtually all of the wheat of milling quality.

Some 125 million bushels of wheat are expected to be available for export, after deducting domestic requirements and providing for re-establishment of a normal reserve for carry-over. Carry-over at the beginning of the current season was negligible, following the short supplies of the past season. Consumption needs for the current season are placed at about 105 million bushels, based on 72 percent extraction flour. After a year of high extraction flour and reduced supplies of bread, the Government, in December 1952, lifted all restrictions on extraction and distribution, enabling a return to normal practices.

Export movement was not well underway at latest report, mainly because of lack of agreement on price. Argentina's asking price is said to be 62.50 pesos per 100 kilograms, which is equivalent to \$3.40 per bushel in United States currency. The only sales reported so far are 9.4 million bushels to India in exchange for urgently needed burlap and 3.7 million bushels to Paraguay.

With normal wheat milling again in progress and with good pastures to minimize local feed requirements, millfeeds will be available again for export in 1953. The exportable supply may be about 275,000 short tons. Small lots are now available for about \$45.40 per short ton.

The Government's forecast for the rye crop was 49 million bushels, compared with the previous record harvest of about 25 million in 1950-51. The area planted to rye was the largest of record and an unusually large proportion was allowed to mature as grain since yield prospects were above average and need for use as pastureage reduced by availability of early spring pastureage. Rye surplus available for export is estimated at about 20 million bushels. No sales of importance have yet been reported.

Barley production was forecast at 53.5 million bushels, about the same as the all-time record crop of 1946-47. Domestic requirements are relatively large but about 18 million bushels may be available for export. Moderate sales were made during December and early January, mostly to the United Kingdom. The price of \$1.57 per bushel, in United States currency, for those transactions is less than the \$1.87 per bushel paid producers.

The Government places the oats production at 70 million bushels, of which about 27.5 million bushels may be available for export. Quotations for export have been made at the equivalent of \$.93 per bushel f.o.b. but little interest has yet been apparent.

U.S. IMPORTS SLIGHTLY LESS COFFEE IN 1952 AT SLIGHTLY HIGHER PRICES

The quantity of coffee imported into the United States in 1952 was 55,000 bags (7,410,000 pounds) below the amount imported in 1951, but the value of the 1952 coffee imports rose \$17 million above the 1951 total according to the Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

In 1952, the United States imported 20.2 million bags of coffee valued at \$1,375 million, compared with imports of 20.3 million bags valued at \$1,358 million in 1951, and the annual average prewar (1935-39) imports of 13.9 million bags valued at \$140 million. The import valuation per pound of green coffee increased from a prewar average of 7.6 cents to 50.5 cents in 1951, to a record high of 51.3 cents in 1952.

United States imports of coffee from South America dropped 3.2 percent from 15,694,000 bags in 1951 compared to 15,194,000 bags in 1952, whereas imports from Central America increased about 5.5 percent from 3,599,000 bags in 1951 to 3,798,000 bags in 1952, and imports from Africa and Asia in 1952 rose 24.0 percent from 1,023,000 bags in 1951 to 1,269,000 bags in 1952. The United States imported 1,225,000 bags of coffee from Africa and 44,000 bags from Asia in 1952 compared with 971,000 bags and 52,000 bags, respectively, in 1951. Imports from Africa and Asia have practically tripled since 1949 and even more significant is the change in the relative importance of these areas as a source of supply for the United States coffee market since prewar years. South America supplied 75.0 percent of United States imports in 1952 compared with 77.2 percent in 1951, and 84.3 percent in the prewar period. North America provided 18.7 percent of the coffee imported into the United States in 1952, compared with 17.7 percent in 1951, and 12.2 percent in prewar years. Africa accounted for about 6.0 percent of United States coffee imports in 1952, compared with 4.8 percent in 1951, and 1.6 percent prewar.

COFFEE: United States imports of green coffee for consumption, 1952 with Comparisons.

Origin	Average 1935-39	1950	1951 1/	1952 1/
Central America	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Costa Rica	82	208	229	207
El Salvador	538	1,037	1,006	940
Dominican Republic	47	182	203	369
Guatemala	396	830	788	861
Haiti	88	164	186	230
Honduras	8	94	120	122
Mexico	365	672	794	782
Nicaragua	108	322	267	280
Trinidad and Tobago	2	10	2	-
Other	61	2	4	7
Total	1,695	3,521	3,599	3,798
South America				
Brazil	8,279	9,520	11,002	10,090
Colombia	3,055	4,061	4,233	4,456
Ecuador	91	159	161	165
Peru	1	13	26	18
Venezuela	282	285	268	444
Other	12	-	4	21
Total	11,720	14,038	15,694	15,194
Africa				
Angola	36	230	336	419
Belgian Congo	15	167	164	263
British East Africa	160	227	197	221
Ethiopia	6	141	242	223
French West Africa	3	38	3	29
Portuguese Guinea	-	17	25	61
Other	-	5	4	9
Total	220	825	971	1,225
Asia				
Arabian States	14	20	31	23
India	-	10	-	-
Indonesia	173	10	21	12
Other	16	1	-	9
Total	203	41	52	44
Europe				
GRAND TOTAL	13,898	18,425	20,316	20,261
Total Value				
1,000 Dollars	140,000	1,090,090	1,358,083	1,375,288
Cents per pound	7.6	44.8	50.5	51.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Bags of 132.276 pounds each.

Source: United States Census Bureau

URUGUAY WOOL TRADING
ACTIVE

Wool trading in Uruguay was extremely brisk in early January, but tapered off after the middle of the month to a reduced but substantial volume. Demand was greatest for finer, better quality grades and prices were generally about 5 percent above December levels.

During the month of January (beginning Jan. 5) 25,777 bales of greasy and washed wool, of which 10,332 were for the United States, were approved for export. Wool top permits for the same period amounted to 4,244 bales, of which 949 bales were for the United States. Greasy and washed wool export permits approved so far this season (October-January), totaled 105,112 bales and wool top authorization totaled 26,066 bales.

Unsold wool stocks in all positions, pending export, were estimated at around 121,000,000 pounds or slightly more than exported so far this season.

Total exports of all wool types were 30,921 bales during January, which is the largest monthly export in 2 years. Total exports for the first 4 months of the current season amounted to 104,864 bales compared with only 10,736 bales in the same period a year ago.

URUGUAY: Wool Exports by Country of Destination
October 1, 1952 - January 31, 1953

(bales)

Country of Destination	Greasy & Washed	Tops	Other Processed	Total
United Kingdom.....	30,977	314	19	31,310
United States.....	24,715	4,703	1,401	30,819
Italy.....	9,460	498	--	9,958
Germany.....	6,129	549	8	6,686
France.....	5,739	--	43	5,782
Netherlands.....	3,491	1,892	17	5,400
Belgium.....	4,032	749	372	5,153
Japan.....	1,385	3,245	--	4,630
Switzerland.....	631	1,233	4	1,868
Sweden.....	1,114	167	--	1,281
Denmark.....	540	--	--	540
Colombia.....	196	179	40	415
Canada.....	358	--	--	358
Czechoslovakia.....	339	--	--	339
Israel.....	--	176	--	176
Greece.....	48	77	--	125
Guatemala.....	10	--	--	10
Norway.....	7	--	--	7
Bolivia.....	6	--	--	6
Turkey.....	--	1	--	1
Total.....	89,177	13,783	1,904	104,864

Source: American Embassy, Montevideo.

NEW ZEALAND LIVESTOCK
NUMBERS INCREASE

The upward trend in sheep and beef cattle numbers in New Zealand has continued, according to official figures recently released. Total dairy animals were reduced from a year earlier but the decrease was in young stock, and cows in milk during the season showed an actual increase. Hog numbers show no change but there was a slight increase in sow numbers over last year.

The beef cattle industry in New Zealand appears to be in a healthy position for sustained or slightly higher production as numbers in each age and sex group were larger than a year earlier. Sheep numbers increased nearly 600,000 in the last year following the sharp increase in 1951 as ewes and lambs were held on farms because of high wool prices.

NEW ZEALAND: Number of livestock on January 31, 1952,
with comparison

Classification	:	1938	:	1950	:	1951	:	1952
	:	Thousands	:	Thousands	:	Thousands	:	Thousands
<u>Cattle</u>								
Bulls for breeding	:	77	:	84	:	84	:	85
Cows & heifers 2 years and over	:		:		:		:	
Dairy	:	1,873	:	1,963	:	2,016	:	2,010
Other	:	711	:	772	:	804	:	849
Heifers, 1 - 2 years	:		:		:		:	
Dairy	:	323	:	394	:	389	:	388
Other	:	184	:	200	:	209	:	223
Heifer calves, under 1 year	:		:		:		:	
Dairy	:	530	:	615	:	624	:	614
Steers 2 years & over	:	458	:	456	:	444	:	465
Steers & bulls under 2 years	:		:		:		:	
Dairy	:	350	:	465	:	490	:	524
Total Cattle	:	4,506	:	4,949	:	5,060	:	5,158
<u>Hogs</u>								
Sows	:	104	:	74	:	75	:	78
Other	:	645	:	478	:	489	:	486
Total Hogs	:	749	:	552	:	564	:	564
<u>Sheep 1/</u>								
Breeding ewes	:	19,664	:	21,881	:	22,638	:	22,833
Other	:	12,715	:	11,976	:	12,148	:	12,464
Total Sheep	:	32,379	:	33,857	:	34,786	:	35,297
<u>Horses</u>								
	:	265	:	195	:	184	:	174

1/ As of April 30 for 1938 and 1950; as of June 30 for 1951 and 1952.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW COTTON IN JAPAN CONTINUING ON HIGH LEVEL

Consumption of raw cotton in Japan showed a steady rise during the first 3 months of the current season, totaling 164,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in August, 169,000 bales in September, and 172,000 bales in October, but declined slightly to 167,000 bales in November. Official figures are not yet available for December 1952 but private sources indicate a consumption of about 169,000 bales during the month. Consumption during the entire 1951-52 season totaled 1,808,000 bales compared with 1,590,000 bales in 1950-51.

The monthly pattern of raw cotton consumption in Japan is reflected in the production of cotton yarn. In the second half of the 1951-52 season it declined steadily from 71.1 million pounds in January 1952 to 54.0 million in May. It then increased in June and July and in the current season continued its improvement each month until October when 65.9 million pounds were produced. The yarn outturn in November and December 1952 totaled 64.8 and 65.2 million pounds, respectively. During August-December 1952 the Japanese spinning mills slightly exceeded the ceiling of 165,000 bales of cotton yarn per month which was recommended by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The recommended ceiling for January 1953 was 150,000 bales and this may also apply to each month through at least the first quarter of 1953.

Imports of cotton into Japan during August-December 1952 totaled 950,000 bales (500 pounds gross) compared with only 553,000 bales during the comparable period a year earlier. Of the 1952-53 imports, 318,000 bales were received from Mexico compared with only 91,000 bales during these months in 1951. In contrast, imports from the United States--usually the principal source of supply--amounted to only 273,000 bales to the end of December, about 110,000 bales less than the quantity imported during August-December 1951. Other important sources of cotton for Japan during the first 5 months of the current season were Pakistan (117,000 bales) and India (104,000 bales).

Stocks of cotton held at the beginning of this season (August 1, 1952) amounted to 514,000 bales (500 pounds gross), a decrease of 161,000 bales from a year earlier. Stocks have increased somewhat since August 1 as imports during August-December 1952 appear to have exceeded the quantity consumed in this period by at least 100,000 bales.

On December 31, 1952, there was a total of 7,455,000 operable spindles in the Japanese industry, an increase of 94,000 from a month earlier. A total of 5,928,000 cotton spindles were actually operated during December.

Exports of yarn during January-November 1952 totaled 28.1 million pounds, an increase of 3.9 million pounds over the comparable period in 1951. Exports of cotton fabrics during this period, 705 million square yards, was about 254 million below the quantity exported during January-November 1951. Efforts apparently are being intensified to encourage larger exports of textile products from Japan.

U. K. LEAF TOBACCO IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS DECREASE

The total consumption of tobacco in the United Kingdom in the post-war years is slightly greater than the prewar average; however, the percentage of the total being supplied by the United States shows a steady trend downward.

UNITED KINGDOM: Consumption of tobacco, with comparisons

Year	Total 1/ Using	Percentage of U. S. Tobacco
	Million pounds	Percent
Average 1935-39	255	77
Average 1947-51	276	66
1951	289	54
1952	282	52

1/ Approximate.

Compiled from Trade and other sources.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, stripped and unstripped, during 1952 were 37 percent below 1951, according to the statistics released in Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1952. Exports of manufactured tobacco products (excluding snuff) during the 1952 calendar year were 8 percent below 1951.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1952 were only 223.7 million pounds as compared with 354.9 million pounds in 1951 and 305.8 million in 1950. The 1952 imports consisted of 179.2 million pounds of unstripped and 44.5 million pounds of stripped leaf. Decreased takings by the United Kingdom in 1952 does not reflect consumption trends during this period, since the United Kingdom has been using from stocks built in 1951. Estimated consumption during 1952 was 1-1/2 percent below 1951. Even though the dollar situation improved in 1952, tobacco purchases were restricted.

While the United States continued as the most important source of unmanufactured tobacco, in 1952, only 66.8 million pounds of U. S. tobacco were imported, or less than a third as much as the 212.0 million pounds in 1951 and less than one-half of the 143.7 million pounds in 1950. However, imports from Commonwealth countries increased to 143.4 million pounds during 1952 as compared with 131.4 million in 1951. This change to non-dollar sources for leaf tobacco could be indicative of the United Kingdom's future plan for leaf purchasing provided these countries are able to produce the volume of quality leaf required by consumer preference.

Southern Rhodesia, the second most important 1952 source of leaf, supplied 58.4 million pounds as compared with 50.4 million pounds in 1951. India ranked third, with 38.3 million pounds in 1952, and Canada, fourth, with 32.4 million pounds.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco 1952 with comparisons
(Dry Weight)

Type	United States	Southern Rhodesia: India	Nyasa-land	Conn-tries	Canada	Other	British	Nether-lands	Greece	Turkey	Other countries	Foreign countries
Total	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Stripped & Unstripped												
1952 1/	66,840	58,445	38,297	11,826	2,434	32,439	9,088	1,170	570	2,634	223,743	
1951	212,005	50,403	40,120	16,107	3,121	21,639	3,799	1,273	3,155	3,259	354,878	
1950	143,440	61,075	48,140	17,400	4,015	15,716	1,797	1,039	10,768	2,104	305,805	
Unstripped												
1952 1/	65,153	48,599	9,775	8,045	1,725	32,439	9,088	1,170	570	2,630	179,194	
1951	210,904	40,722	8,151	10,950	2,802	21,636	3,799	1,273	3,155	3,254	306,646	
1950	142,364	53,409	7,549	10,896	3,319	15,767	1,797	1,039	10,768	1,986	249,164	
Stripped												
1952 1/	1,687	9,846	28,522	3,781	709	-	-	-	-	4	44,549	
1951	1,101	9,681	31,969	5,157	319	-	-	-	-	5	48,232	
1950	1,076	7,666	40,591	6,504	696	-	-	-	-	118	56,641	

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1952

Flue-cured leaf imports during 1952 accounted for 191.9 million pounds, or 86 percent of total leaf imports. Commonwealth countries supplied 127.4 million pounds of flue-cured leaf in 1952 as compared with 110.6 million in 1951, while all other foreign countries supplied only 64.5 million in 1952 compared with 210.6 million in 1951.

The total exports of tobacco products were approximately 8 percent below the exports in 1951; however, they were approximately 9 percent above the 1950 exports.

UNITED KINGDOM: Exports of manufactured tobacco products to specified countries in 1952 with comparisons ^{1/}

Country of Destination	1952	1951	1950
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
British Malaya	18,193	19,130	15,704
Australia	4,215	8,781	6,469
Hong Kong	1,624	2,047	1,801
Aden	1,008	896	1,149
British West Africa	2,298	2,656	2,807
British East Africa	377	452	276
Other British Countries	5,538	5,121	4,627
Germany	2,905	2,320	2,230
Belgian Congo	2,781	3,023	2,381
Egypt	1,546	1,206	1,208
Denmark	220	250	372
Other Foreign Countries	6,769	5,489	4,462
Total	47,474	51,371	43,486

^{1/} Excluding snuff.

Compiled from Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1952

Exports of manufactured tobacco (excluding snuff) products from the United Kingdom in 1952 totaled 47.5 million pounds as compared with 51.4 million pounds in 1951. Manufactured tobacco exports during 1950 totaled only 43.5 million pounds. Cigarette exports accounted for 45.1 million pounds, or 95 percent of the total 1952 manufactured tobacco exports. The 1951 cigarette exports totaled 48.8 million pounds, or 95 percent of the total manufactured tobacco exports, while the 1950 exports were 41.0 million pounds, or 94 percent of the total.

The stocks of tobaccos in the United Kingdom on December 31, 1952 were as follows:

Kinds of Tobacco	: Approximate number of months of stocks at current rate of using
U. S. Flue-cured.....	15
U. S. Dark.....	7
Empire Flue-cured.....	22
Empire Dark.....	26

CANADA'S TOBACCO
EXPORTS HIGHER

Canada's exports of unmanufactured tobacco during the calendar year 1952 were 31 percent above 1951 and 70 percent above 1950, according to official export statistics released by the Canadian Government.

The country's leaf exports during 1952 totaled 38.3 million pounds valued at 22.2 million Canadian dollars as compared with 29.2 million pounds valued at \$16.4 million in 1951. Exports of leaf during 1951 totaled 22.5 million pounds valued at \$10.6 million. Flue-cured exports comprised 37.3 million pounds, or 97 percent of the total leaf exported during 1952. The remaining exports during 1952 consisted of 820,000 pounds of Burley, 143,000 pounds of dark leaf, and 66,000 pounds of other type leaf.

The United Kingdom, the most important outlet, took 31.1 million pounds, or 81 percent of total exports. Flue-cured leaf accounted for 31.0 million pounds, or over 99 percent of all exports to the United Kingdom. Other countries to which Canada exported leaf tobacco in 1952 included Australia, which took 2.8 million pounds; Trinidad, 1.4 million pounds; and Jamaica, 1.2 million pounds.

CANADA: Exports of leaf tobacco by types, 1951 with comparisons

Type of leaf	1952	1951	1950
Flue-cured.....	37,286	23,310	19,470
Burley.....	820	577	893
Dark.....	143	291	135
Other.....	66	72	1,621
Total	38,315	29,190	22,504

1/ Does not include 234,900 pounds of stems and cuttings.
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Canada exported 88.6 million cigarettes valued at 36,377 Canadian dollars during 1952 as compared with 36.3 million valued at \$180,380 during 1951. Canadian cigarette exports during 1950 totaled 9.1 million pieces valued at \$39,398. Western Germany, the most important 1952 cigarette outlet, took 58.0 million pieces, or 65 percent of the total; the United Kingdom, the second most important outlet, took 12.9 million pieces, or 15 percent. The remaining 20 percent was exported to numerous countries including Japan, India, Pakistan, Syria, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela. The exchange rate of the Canadian dollar is \$1.01781 for \$1.00 U. S. dollar.

NETHERLANDS TO IMPORT MARINE OILS FROM NORWAY IN 1953

The Netherlands-Norway commodity exchange agreement for 1953, signed at Oslo in December, provides for trade between the 2 countries in a large number of items including some fats and oils, reports E. E. Schneider, American Embassy, The Hague.

While the Netherlands list of exports to Norway includes only one fat-and-oil item, 220 short tons of stearin, the agreed list of Norway's exports to the Netherlands includes the following: Hardened fat and/or refined marine oils--5,500 short tons; crude whale oil--quantity not specified; canning oil--385 tons; vitamin oil and concentrates--N.Kr. 1.5 million (U.S. \$0.2 million); cod liver and other oils for industrial purposes--1,100 tons; cod liver oil for veterinary purposes--N.Kr. 2.2 million (U.S. \$0.3 million); medicinal cod liver oil--N. Kr. 0.1 million (U.S. \$14,000); and cod liver oil in barrels--1,100 tons.

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS LOW IN JANUARY 1953

Exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippines during January 1953, the smallest monthly shipments since early 1950, amounted to 35,550 and 3,042 long tons, respectively, or a combined total of 40,379 tons in copra equivalent. This is a substantial decrease from the combined export of 59,835 tons in the previous month and is only slightly more than half the 77,137 tons exported in January 1952.

Copra shipments during January were destined as follows: the United States--17,205 tons (Pacific-10,394; Gulf-6,811); Israel--1,500; Venezuela--1,000; Sweden--550; Denmark--2,500; the Netherlands--2,500; Belgium--4,000; Norway--1,000; West Indies--2,995; and Europe unspecified--2,300 tons. Coconut oil exports during January consisted of 2,460 tons to the United States and 582 tons to the West Indies.

The export price of copra as of mid-February was \$215.00 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific coast. Domestic buying prices were 38.50 to 41.00 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$195.60-\$208.30 per long ton) in Manila and in producing areas.

WESTERN GERMANY TO IMPORT FATS AND OILS FROM DENMARK IN 1953

Included in the list of several nonliberalized imports into Western Germany from Denmark during calendar year 1953 are lard, margarine oil, and butter, according to R. D. Vine, Office of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany. The list, designated as "List I," is a part of the Denmark-Western Germany trade agreement concluded at Copenhagen on December 20, 1952, covering the current year.

The quantities of Danish fats tentatively planned for import into Western Germany in 1953 are: Lard--6,600 short tons; hardened, refined margarine oil--DM 8.4 million (U.S. \$2.0 million); and butter--13,200 tons.

The Danish delegation again requested the reduction of West German tariff rates on agricultural imports. However, the strong opposing position of the so-called "Gruene Front"--the German food and agriculture bloc--would make such change in the near future appear unlikely.

U.S. LARD EXPORTS IN 1952 DOWN 8 PERCENT FROM PREVIOUS YEAR 1/

Exports of lard and rendered pork fat from the United States in 1952 totaled 316,872 short tons, 8 percent less than the 344,253 tons exported in 1951.

While exports in the January-September periods in both 1952 and 1951 were virtually the same at about 250,000 tons, shipments in October-December 1952 were down about 30 percent from the corresponding quarter of 1951. In the last quarter of 1952 exports totaled 67,012 tons; in October-December 1951 they were 94,039 tons.

Europe continued to be this country's major foreign market for lard in 1952, taking 53 percent of the total tonnage exported. However, the 167,215 tons shipped there reflects a decline of nearly one-fourth from the tonnage sent to Europe in 1951. Major countries of destination were the United Kingdom, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, and Austria.

North American countries made up the second most important foreign market for United States lard in 1952. Nearly 40 percent of the total lard exported went to this group. The 125,256 tons shipped in 1952 represents a substantial increase from the tonnage exported to these countries in 1951. Cuba, taking a record quantity, strengthened its claim to being the most important single market for United States lard. The tonnage shipped to Mexico in 1952 also was substantially greater than the quantity exported to that country in 1951.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED STATES: Exports of lard, including rendered pork fat, by country of destination, average 1935-39, annual 1949-1952

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951	1/	1952 1/
<u>North America:</u>						
Canada.....	1,038	7,480	6,395	6,467	967	
Costa Rica.....	593	2,445	2,566	3,228	3,805	
Cuba.....	19,956	63,230	69,402	72,737	86,908	
Dominican Republic.....	230	410	543	-	434	
El Salvador.....	2	45	652	1,910	1,721	
Guatemala.....	198	2,612	2,745	4,199	2,968	
Haiti.....	322	2,499	2,690	2,806	4,330	
Mexico.....	2,749	12,670	13,872	15,548	18,525	
Netherlands Antilles.....	154	1,373	1,465	478	804	
Canal Zone.....	79	595	254	532	391	
Panama, Republic of.....	516	2,124	2,849	2,789	3,839	
Other.....	2/ 143	1,436	630	319	564	
Total.....	25,980	96,920	104,563	111,063	125,256	
<u>South America:</u>						
Bolivia.....	7	1,625	616	1,142	1,246	
Brazil.....	-	7,556	30	18	8	
Colombia.....	1,870	6,061	467	1,572	3,905	
Ecuador.....	400	272	163	228	1,559	
Peru.....	16	1,435	5,187	5,111	11,439	
Venezuela.....	1,611	6,511	4,899	3,903	3,342	
Other.....	2/ 8	144	68	72	83	
Total.....	3,912	23,604	11,430	12,046	21,582	
<u>Europe:</u>						
Austria.....	3/	43,233	15,764	10,819	17,859	
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1,230	6,256	1,108	2,064	215	
Czechoslovakia.....	827	-	26	-	-	
France.....	15	3,461	3	1,812	164	
Germany (Western).....	3/1,268	59,327	63,260	15,744	47,907	
Greece.....	1	10	-	13	3	
Italy.....	354	3,592	1,106	1,044	224	
Netherlands.....	165	5,085	16,753	24,158	24,592	
Poland.....	20	4,452	521	-	-	
Switzerland.....	169	2,855	1,702	1,667	1,088	
United Kingdom.....	47,866	35,168	14	115,770	51,422	
Yugoslavia.....	2	17,044	8,731	42,588	19,378	
Other.....	967	4,824	2,475	301	4,363	
Total.....	52,324	185,312	111,470	215,980	157,215	
<u>Soviet Union:</u>						
Asia.....	2	-	-	-	-	
Africa.....	19	422	5,415	5,037	2,387	
Oceania.....	19	521	71	92	129	
Grand total.....	32,315	306,349	233,063	344,255	316,872	
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Austria included with Germany.						

Shipments of lard to South American countries totaled 21,582 tons in 1952, about 7 percent of the total. Over half of this tonnage went to Peru, the largest single South American market in each of the last 3 years.

Lard exports to other areas of the world in 1952 included small quantities to Asia and Africa.

**U.S. INEDIBLE TALLOW EXPORTS EXCEED
PREVIOUS RECORDS BY 40 PERCENT 1/**

United States exports of inedible animal tallow, greases, and oils in 1952 set a new high record. Totaling 373,751 short tons, exports exceeded by 40 percent the previous highs in 1951 and 1950, and were nearly 75 percent greater than the 216,000 tons shipped in 1949.

The 168,270 tons exported to Europe last year made up 45 percent of the total tonnage shipped. One-third of this quantity went to Italy, the leading European buyer in each of the last 4 years. Smaller quantities went to the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, Western Germany, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Exports to Asia totaling 85,023 tons, or 23 percent of the total, were twice as large as in 1951. Japan, displacing Italy as this country's leading foreign market for tallow, took 67,540 tons--nearly 2.5 times the tonnage exported to that Far Eastern nation in 1951.

The quantities of tallow and grease exported to North American countries last year came to 61,570 tons, or 16 percent of the entire volume shipped. Mexico taking 22,848 tons, or nearly twice the quantity in 1951, was followed by Cuba and Canada in the tonnage purchased.

Exports of tallow to Africa totaling 43,708 tons, or 12 percent of United States exports, were half again as large as in 1951. Most of this went to the Union of South Africa and Egypt.

Tallow and grease shipments to South American countries totaled 15,179 tons, with the dominant share going to Peru and Colombia.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED STATES: Exports of inedible animal tallow, greases, and oils, by country of destination, average 1935-39, annual 1949-1952

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1935-39	1949	1950	1951 1/	1952 1/
<u>North America:</u>					
British West Indies...	3	1,534	1,148	1,966	1,861
Canada.....	2,176	15,593	27,561	19,732	14,972
Cuba.....	538	14,646	15,991	16,999	14,303
Dominican Republic...	132	908	1,977	1,524	2,309
El Salvador.....	2/	205	46	525	1,652
Guatemala.....	96	1,636	1,711	1,040	2,609
Mexico.....	133	8,713	2,574	13,133	22,848
Other.....	177	1,986	960	1,253	1,916
Total.....	3,257	44,928	51,968	56,173	61,570
<u>South America:</u>					
Chile.....	3	1,049	-	2,256	918
Colombia.....	41	3,007	5,191	1,587	5,040
Ecuador.....	1	1,212	1,129	1,420	2,221
Peru.....	19	2,846	3,960	3,151	5,583
Other.....	30	3,620	2,731	684	1,417
Total.....	94	11,734	13,011	9,100	15,179
<u>Europe:</u>					
Austria.....	3/	9,000	4,999	5,842	3,400
Belgium-Luxembourg....	250	17,438	30,192	30,513	21,462
France.....	35	7,156	319	2,128	1,454
Germany (Western)....	3/	16,761	20,702	13,470	17,365
Ireland.....	1	694	1,254	3,273	2,969
Italy.....	154	33,912	46,476	47,568	55,252
Netherlands.....	682	10,107	13,516	5,436	26,452
Norway.....	49	2,871	3,435	974	1,960
Switzerland.....	56	4,702	17,758	8,366	16,971
United Kingdom.....	257	1,312	2,824	3,781	10,016
Yugoslavia.....	1	1,957	2,572	7,018	6,820
Other.....	115	9,820	2,234	2,910	4,149
Total.....	1,649	115,730	146,281	131,279	165,270
<u>Asia:</u>					
Japan.....	51	25,615	17,910	28,315	67,540
Korea.....	-	-	-	2,390	2,022
Philippine, Republic of:	25	3,276	8,302	5,313	4,588
Taiwan (Formosa)....	-	505	2,405	4,259	4,671
Other.....	29	2,492	4,325	2,543	6,202
Total.....	105	31,888	32,942	42,820	65,023
<u>Australia and Oceania:</u>					
<u>Africa:</u>					
Egypt.....	2	1,263	1,726	4,848	16,052
Southern Rhodesia....	-	336	1,094	2,055	2,053
Union of South Africa	7	9,907	20,301	18,579	23,320
Other.....	-	342	430	3,368	2,283
Total.....	9	11,848	23,601	28,850	43,708
Grand total...	5,162	216,148	267,805	268,222	373,751

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than .5 ton. 3/ Austria included with Germany.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

PRIVATE IMPORTS OF ANIMAL FATS
INTO U.K. BEGIN MARCH 29

The United Kingdom's Board of Trade has announced that the importation of certain animal fats by private concerns will be permitted beginning March 29, 1953, according to the American Embassy, London. The Government, which has been the sole importer of primer jus and oleo stock, edible tallow, beef and mutton stearine and oleo oil, and technical tallow and greases since 1939, only recently reached a decision to return the buying of these commodities to private hands (see Foreign Crops and Markets of February 9, 1953, page 113).

The importation of the above mentioned animal fats will be made in accordance with the following arrangements:

"Primer jus and oleo stock. Specific licenses will be required for imports from any source. Licenses will be issued to manufacturers (or their nominees) on the basis used at present for allocating from Ministry of Food stocks. An undertaking will be required that any Primer Jus or Oleo Stock importer will be used solely for the production of shredded suet and that a statement will be submitted each month showing the quantity imported during the month. Licenses in the first instance will be valid for imports during the period March 29 to June 30, 1953.

"Edible Tallow. For the time being imports will be permitted under Open Individual License if originating in and consigned from the Scheduled Territories, Muscat and Oman. This material is currently allocated to processors in the United Kingdom solely for the production of drippings and this arrangement will be continued for the present under private importation, licenses being issued only to processors (or their nominees). An undertaking will be required that any Edible Tallow imported will be used solely for the production of drippings and that a statement will be submitted each month showing the quantity imported during the month.

"Beef and Mutton Stearine and Oleo Oil. Imports will be permitted under Open Individual License if originating in and consigned from the Scheduled Territories, Muscat and Oman. No undertaking or returns will be required...

"Technical Tallow and Greases. For the time being imports will be permitted under specific license if originating in and consigned from the Scheduled Territories, Muscat and Oman. Licenses will be granted on the basis of one ton of imports for every three tons purchased by the applicant from the Ministry of Food after January 24, 1953. The ratio of permitted imports to purchases from the Ministry of Food will be reviewed from time to time in the light of the rate of disposal of the Ministry stocks."

WORLD RICE GROWERS PRODUCE RECORD CROP

World rice production in 1952-53 (August-July) is estimated at a record of 357,000 million pounds of rough rice as compared with 337,000 million pounds a year earlier, according to the second estimate of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The unusually large crop this year is attributed to record plantings and favorable weather in most countries.

The previous record postwar harvest of 1948-49 was estimated at 342,000 million pounds of rough rice, which was about the same size as the largest world harvests before World War II. In comparison, this season's world rice crop is estimated at 4 percent larger than the previous postwar high; at 6 percent above a year earlier, and at 7 percent more than the prewar average (1935-36/39-40) outturn.

Producers of all the Continents increased the rice acreage even beyond the successive gains of the 2 preceding years. In contrast with those years, when adverse weather restricted output, the weather in 1952-53 was favorable in many countries of production.

Two principal reasons for the outstanding increase in production have been (1) unusually high prices paid for rice in 1952 as a result of shortages in importing countries, which induced growers in all areas to increase plantings, and (2) the concerted effort of world organizations and Governments to stimulate rice production. The Continent showing the largest gain is Asia, whose 1952-53 production is estimated at 6 percent larger than in the preceding year and 3 percent above the prewar average. Excluding China, Asia's production is estimated at 224,000 million pounds of rough rice, an increase of 12,000 million pounds over the preceding year, and 15 million pounds, or 7 percent, above the prewar average outturn. Increases in production have occurred in most of the countries of Asia.

Importing countries:

The principal gains in production occurred in the heavy rice-importing countries of Asia. India planted one of its largest acreages in rice, and weather permitted the harvesting of larger yields per acre than in the last 2 years. Production increased in Japan, Pakistan, and Korea. Because of the harvesting of a record Philippine crop, that country probably will not need to import rice in 1953.

In Europe, a continent usually having heavy net imports, 1952 production showed another increase in the steady postwar expansion of rice cultivation. The rice crop of France, though still relatively small, was more than 10 times as large as the 1945-49 average, while that of Greece was about 8 times as large. Greece formerly imported nearly all its requirements, most of which were obtained from the United States, but in 1952 that country's production was increased to approximately the point of being self-sufficient in rice. Spain and Portugal, 2 countries which imported rice until 1952, again have large crops, from which some rice is expected to be exported.

RICE (rough): Acres, yield per acre, and production in specified countries,
averages 1935-36/39-40 and 1949-50, annual 1950-51
to 1952-53 1/

Continent and country	Acres			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-36 : 1945-46	1950-51 : 1951-52	1952-53	1935-36 : 1945-46	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53 : 1953-54	1949-50	1950-51 : 1951-52
1939-40 : 1949-50	to	2/	2/	to	to	2/	to	to	2/
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>									
Costa Rica.....	35:	41:	55:	57:	66:	1,066:	1,078:	1,175:	1,321:
El Salvador.....	26:	41:	35:	35:	1,392:	1,402:	1,349:	1,432:	1,348:
Mexico.....	96:	190:	262:	257:	222:	1,904:	1,721:	1,203:	1,203:
Nicaragua.....	25:	28:	40:	31:	36:	1,080:	1,286:	1,205:	1,360:
Panama.....	48:	124:	163:	164:	160:	1,042:	1,169:	1,164:	1,121:
United States.....	1,004:	1,690:	1,620:	1,967:	2,234:	2,099:	2,388:	2,328:	2,448:
Cuba.....	45:	114:	126:	145:	145:	1,958:	1,075:	1,325:	1,735:
Dominican Republic	80:	100:	115:	113:	133:	1,065:	1,207:	1,165:	1,265:
Total.....	1,423:	2,488:	2,585:	2,937:	2,956:	-:	-:	-:	2,812.6:
<u>EUROPE</u>									
France.....	1:	7:	28:	44:	50:	1,400:	2,586:	3,799:	3,507:
Greece.....	5:	9:	24:	48:	53:	1,840:	2,938:	2,573:	3,119:
Italy.....	362:	305:	354:	420:	445:	4,677:	4,397:	4,608:	4,405:
Portugal.....	47:	53:	67:	77:	82:	3,253:	3,013:	3,982:	4,065:
Spain.....	110:	129:	143:	151:	159:	3/ 5,500:	4,358:	4,615:	4,305:
Yugoslavia.....	8:	7:	6:	7:	8:	1,300:	1,414:	2,200:	2,329:
Total countries shown.....	533:	510:	622:	747:	797:	-:	-:	-:	2,343.3:
Other European countries.....	20:	49:	75:	88:	92:	-:	-:	-:	48.8:
Total Europe.....	553:	559:	697:	835:	889:	-:	-:	-:	2,392.6:
<u>ASIA</u>									
Iran.....	534:	544:	530:	471:	544:	1,566:	1,598:	1,693:	1,671:
Iraq.....	392:	643:	521:	520:	525:	1,283:	993:	1,058:	763:
Turkey.....	78:	56:	60:	75:	124:	2,642:	2,452:	2,835:	2,859:
Burma.....	12,671:	8,704:	9,264:	9,330:	9,840:	1,288:	1,116:	1,242:	1,220:
Ceylon.....	870:	964:	1,030:	1,123:	1,123:	672:	584:	577:	681:
China.....	4/ 48,853:	45,557:	45,700:	45,250:	46,158.4/	2,289:	2,29:	2,161:	2,231:
Manchuria.....	782:	600:	857:	893:	920:	1,829:	1,752:	1,663:	1,697:
India.....	62,590:	70,600:	75,990:	73,595:	75,500:	1,194:	1,082:	921:	1,019:
Indochina 5/.....	14,306:	12,060:	12,100:	12,700:	12,600:	1,006:	987:	992:	1,000:
Indonesia.....	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Java and Madura.....	9,794:	8,922:	9,958:	10,181:	-:	1,442:	1,325:	1,438:	1,454:
Outer Islands.....	5,500:	6,150:	5,075:	6,054:	-:	1,273:	1,216:	1,254:	1,161:
Japan.....	7,862:	7,832:	7,850:	7,870:	7,870:	3,116:	3,369:	3,186:	3,455:
Malaya.....	745:	831:	865:	850:	1,624:	1,367:	1,820:	1,518:	1,271:
Pakistan.....	6/ 18,706:	21,601:	22,401:	22,481:	22,900.6/	1,301:	1,245:	1,230:	1,159:

Region	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Australia	23	31	37	32	-	-
Fiji	10	29	-	-	4,143;	4,042;
Total	40	95	107	103	4,703;	4,062;
World total	211,628	222,730	235,006	235,989	238,731	-

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

In the Western Hemisphere, the principal increase in production of importing countries is in Cuba. A preliminary estimate of 280 million pounds of rough rice is a gain of 50 million pounds compared with 1951, an increase of 157 million pounds over the postwar (1945-49) average, and 237 million pounds compared with the prewar average (1935-39) outturn. The production of Peru is not expected to be as large as the bumper crop of the preceding year.

Exporting countries:

The 1952-53 production of the world's rice-exporting countries is estimated to have increased between 1,000 and 2,000 million pounds of rough rice as compared with the year before. The major gains in order of quantity are in Burma, Brazil, the United States, and Italy. Smaller crops than last year reportedly are being harvested in Thailand, Egypt, and Mexico.

In spite of this increase in rice production in the importing and exporting countries of the world, the export market continues strong and it appears that all rice available for export will find a ready market.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service Reports.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS AT HIGH LEVEL

Continued heavy exports of United States rice during December brought the August-December total to 7,053,000 bags (100 pounds) compared with 6,856,000 bags during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Excluding allocations to the U. S. Department of Defense, total exports were approximately at the same level as the total allocations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for that period (see press release December 8, 1952, Rice Allocation Announced for First Quarter of 1953, USDA 2644-52).

During the calendar year 1952, a record of 17,435,000 bags was exported as compared with 10,816,000 bags in a year earlier. Japan was the principal country of destination, to whom 39 percent of the total was exported. Cuba, usually the largest importer, ranked second, with 28 percent of the total. These were followed in order of volume by important quantities to Korea, Ceylon, Indonesia, Canada, and Hong Kong.

The trend of United States exports since December 1949, when world rice allocations ended, has been upward in shipments of rice to Asia, primarily Japan. Relatively heavy shipments have been exported also to Korea and Indonesia. While before 1949, China was a market for United States rice, none has been shipped there since that year. Exports to European countries in recent years have declined gradually until in 1952 only 164,000 bags were shipped to that Continent.

RICE: United States exports, by months,
August-December, 1952. 1/

Country of destination	August	Sep-tember	Oct-ober	Nov-ember	De-cember	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
<u>Western Hemisphere:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada.....	13	22	94	110	83	322
British Honduras.....	2	0	0	0	0	2
British West Indies.....	1	14	56	1	5	77
Cuba.....	270	488	510	661	469	2,398
Netherlands Antilles.....	3	4	5	4	3	19
Venezuela.....	11	26	2/	0	0	37
Mexico.....	3	1/	0	2/	2/	3
Total.....	303	554	666	777	561	2,861
<u>Europe:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	2	4	6	1	17	30
Iceland.....	0	0	0	3	2/	3
Switzerland.....	0	0	0	2/	18	18
Total.....	2	4	7	4	35	52
<u>Asia:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Saudi Arabia.....	13	10	0	14	12	49
Ceylon.....	0	0	597	50	0	647
Indonesia.....	0	0	0	202	87	289
Korea.....	0	0	0	22	586	608
Hong Kong.....	0	0	179	0	0	179
Japan.....	199	444	522	416	751	2,332
Total.....	213	454	1,298	704	1,437	4,106
<u>Africa:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liberia.....	2/	5	18	0	0	23
New Guinea.....	0	0	0	7	0	7
West. Pacific Islands.....	0	0	4	0	0	4
Total World.....	518	1,017	1,993	1,492	2,033	7,053

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Less than 500 bags.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

United States rice exports to Cuba, by far the most important importer of American rice until 1952, were the smallest since 1948. This is due partly to an increase in the domestic production of that country (see page 181 of this issue of Foreign Crops and Markets).

(Further tables on U.S. rice exports, on following pages)

RICE: United States exports by country, 1952

Continent and country	Milled rice 1/			Rough rice in terms of milled 2/	--Total in terms of milled
	Containing over 25% whole kernels	Containing not over 25% whole kernels			
	Bags	Bags	Bags		
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:					
Canada.....	172,790	10,594	347,044		530,428
Mexico.....	1,881	8,993	520		11,394
Guatemala.....	1,000	0	131		1,131
British Honduras.....	0	12,250	0		12,250
Panama, Republic of.....	500	0	0		500
Canal Zone.....	211	0	0		211
British West Indies....	83,131	285	0		83,416
Cuba.....	4,546,363	255,278	11,071		4,812,712
Haiti.....	3,920	0	300		4,220
Netherlands Antilles....	32,178	2,534	0		34,712
Colombia.....	110	0	0		110
Venezuela.....	37,180	500	19,191		56,871
Peru.....	564	0	0		564
Bolivia.....	1,550	300	0		1,850
EUROPE:					
Iceland.....	1,978	3,914	0		5,892
Denmark.....	204	0	0		204
Ireland.....	500	0	0		500
Belgium & Luxembourg....	31,193	50,999	0		82,192
Germany.....	710	0	0		710
Switzerland.....	29,991	0	0		29,991
Finland.....	103	0	0		103
Greece.....	44,477	0	0		44,477
ASIA:					
Israel & Palestine.....	3,678	0	0		3,678
Saudi Arabia.....	84,236	730	0		84,966
State of Bahrein.....	1,800	900	0		2,700
Other Near East.....	1,421	301	0		1,722
India.....	563	0	0		563
Ceylon.....	1,275,202	113,060	0		1,383,282
Indonesia.....	809,305	0	0		809,305
Philippines.....	71,464	0	0		71,464
Korea.....	2,290,351	0	0		2,290,351
Hong Kong.....	179,200	0	0		179,200
Japan.....	6,811,009	10	0		6,811,019
AFRICA and OCEANIA:					
Liberia.....	49,209	0	0		49,209
Union of So. Africa.....	1,785	1,332	0		3,117
New Guinea.....	7,117	0	0		7,117
Fr. Pacific Islands....	2,261	441	0		2,702
Western Pacific Islands:	11,750	0	0		11,750
WORLD TOTAL	16,594,371	462,496	378,551		17,435,418

1/ Including brown, broken screenings, and brewers rice. 2/ Converted at 65 percent.

UNITED STATES: Rice exports to specified countries,
annual 1947-52 1/

Country and continent	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Europe.....	24	371	914	672	305	164
Cuba.....	7,382	4,276	5,915	6,765	5,557	4,813
Canada.....	407	323	507	451	399	530
British West Indies.....	36	117	211	33	54	83
Venezuela.....	5	7	167	286	442	57
Saudi Arabia.....	49	173	121	82	126	85
Ceylon.....	0	0	0	3/	3/	1,388
Indonesia.....	3/	638	1,120	874	1,284	809
Philippines.....	1,141	0	1,274	1	3/	72
Korea.....	0	489	0	0	1,409	2,290
Japan.....	1	6	55	1,521	1,086	6,811
China.....	275	2,146	692	0	0	0
Liberia.....	37	56	45	8	66	49
Other countries.....	119	85	348	157	88	284
Total.....	9,476	8,637	11,369	10,850	10,316	17,435

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags.

Bureau of the Census.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING DECEMBER 1952 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during December, the sixth month of fiscal 1952-53, reached \$322,707,000 in value, the highest monthly level of the current marketing season up to that time. At the December 1952 level, however, the value of the nation's exports of farm products was 30 percent under the \$460,168,000 worth exported during the corresponding month a year ago.

The country's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at \$1,378,833,000 compared with \$1,428,324,000 in the same month a year earlier, a decline of 3 percent. Agricultural products constituted 23 percent of the total during the month under review compared with 32 percent in the same month the preceding year.

1/ More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in U. S. Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for December 1952, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during December 1951 and 1952

Commodity exported	Unit	December			
		Quantity		Value	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Butter	Lb.	87	22	73	16
Cheese	Lb.	1,048	308	460	157
Milk, condensed	Lb.	1,262	365	293	97
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	4,932	3,694	2,683	2,007
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	2,508	8,851	429	1,467
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	6,048	6,539	866	1,072
Eggs, dried	Lb.	403	241	237	160
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	850	1,319	342	375
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	11,257	8,742	2,891	2,136
Horse meat	Lb.	2,551	1,125	275	167
Lard	Lb.	88,194	44,347	15,035	4,543
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	48,399	57,309	4,747	3,801
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	1,015	485	211,207	89,964
Apples, fresh	Lb.	22,934	8,534	1,350	877
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	9,876	9,908	384	370
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	44,275	47,840	2,302	2,498
Pears, fresh	Lb.	4,959	2,910	348	301
Prunes, dried	Lb.	12,156	5,108	1,331	878
Raisins and currants	Lb.	22,924	27,788	2,442	2,313
Fruits, canned	Lb.	5,831	8,426	993	1,334
Fruit juices	Gal.	883	1,792	820	1,360
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	2,437	3,964	4,022	7,106
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	557	273	1,470	702
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,096	22,138	19,597	40,847
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,393	0	8,677	0
Rice milled (excl. paddy)	Lb.	90,546	196,241	7,235	19,659
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	29,383	24,547	62,566	51,588
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,133	2,143	9,455	9,595
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	195	105	1,143	601
Hops	Lb.	3,362	2,615	2,848	1,810
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	225	69	67	37
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	2,572	5,024	7,975	15,409
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	36,703	16,846	6,068	2,295
Soybean flour, edible	Lb.	620	373	43	29
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	3,621	1,105	1,151	498
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	53,153	28,085	34,968	18,012
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	6,896	8,184	3,919	5,380
Beans, dried	Lb.	40,568	47,820	2,606	3,851
Peas, dried	Lb.	4,921	7,161	324	562
Potatoes, white	Lb.	12,834	5,563	429	190
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	11,149	8,188	1,562	1,248
Total above				425,633	295,312
Food exported for relief, etc.				1,372	1,016
Other agricultural products				33,163	26,379
Total agricultural				460,168	322,707
Total all commodities				1,428,324	1,378,833

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
 of selected agricultural products during December 1951 and 1952

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	December			
		Quantity		Value	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Cattle, dutiable	No.:	6	60	1,301	4,860
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.:	1	0	398	0
Casein and lactarene	Lb.:	1,876	5,173	501	868
Cheese	Lb.:	3,863	4,454	1,905	2,326
Hides and skins	Lb.:	11,120	13,447	4,947	4,964
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.:	6,326	9,527	2,103	3,280
Wool, unmfd., excl. free, etc.	Lb.:	31,949	25,158	29,534	17,841
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale:	1	33	258	8,086
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	3	13	716	1,916
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.:	120	188	427	804
Olives in brine	Gal.:	770	1,306	1,233	2,016
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.:	1,054	5,381	130	634
Barley malt	Lb.:	3,859	3,996	238	245
Hops	Lb.:	880	736	934	847
Almonds, shelled	Lb.:	395	697	161	251
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.:	186	28	35	9
Cashew nuts	Lb.:	2,831	4,925	1,200	2,306
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.:	9,911	9,203	1,363	1,201
Castor beans	Lb.:	11,330	18,962	1,181	1,531
Copra	Lb.:	82,022	46,852	6,337	3,496
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.:	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.:	9,718	11,950	1,156	1,125
Palm oil	Lb.:	11,135	1,928	2,369	190
Tung oil	Lb.:	441	733	138	227
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton:	75	164	7,566	17,924
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.:	14,284	42,940	2,968	3,484
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.:	4,159	5,694	2,727	3,703
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.:	1,041	994	1,472	1,335
Potatoes, white	Lb.:	20,152	60,927	732	2,382
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.:	18,933	28,894	1,395	2,544
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.:	7,700	20,659	5,681	9,708
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	3,231	4,019	3,639	4,572
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.:	270,379	290,730	138,847	148,833
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.:	37,323	82,745	10,538	24,648
Tea	Lb.:	6,713	6,931	3,051	3,041
Spices (complementary)	Lb.:	3,912	7,052	2,695	6,008
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	17	14	7,613	3,164
Rubber, crude	Lb.:	101,615	175,151	43,997	41,921
Total above				291,486	332,290
Other agricultural products				68,525	78,882
Total agricultural products				360,011	411,172
Total all commodities				800,223	1,021,907

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

On a value basis, cotton continued as the nation's most important agricultural export, the outward movement during the month being valued at \$89,964,000. At that level, however, the dollar value of United States cotton exports was 57 percent under the \$211,207,000 worth exported in December 1951. Second place went to wheat and wheat flour, with exports valued at \$61,784,000, a decline of 16 percent compared with the \$73,164,000 worth exported in December a year earlier. Corn again figured as the nation's third most important agricultural export, the amount sold abroad being valued at \$40,847,000, more than double the \$19,597,000 worth sold in foreign countries during December of the previous year.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding feature of the December agricultural exports compared with those for the same month a year previous were the large increases in exports of nonfat dry milk solids, tallow, oranges, raisins and currants, canned fruits, fruit juices, corn, milled rice, soybeans, and dried peas and beans. On the other hand, the outward movement of many other products shows large reductions, especially for cheese, pork, lard, cotton, apples, pears, prunes, grain sorghums, wheat, soybean oil, field and garden seeds, tobacco, white potatoes and canned vegetables.

With respect to agricultural imports, the December 1952 trends on a dollar basis also attained the highest level of the 6 months period, being valued at \$411,172,000 against \$360,011,000 in the corresponding month a year earlier. The country's imports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at \$1,021,907,000 compared with \$800,223,000 in December 1951. Agricultural products represented 40 percent of the total imports compared with 45 percent in December of the preceding year. As usual, the leading agricultural imports were coffee, rubber, wool, cocoa or cacao beans, and sugar.

On a quantitative basis, the December 1952 imports, compared with those for the same month a year earlier, reveal large increases in the inward movement of virtually all commodities. These were particularly of dutiable cattle, casein and lactorene, hides and skins, canned beef, wool, cotton, jute, olives in brine, pineapples, almonds, shelled, cashew nuts, castor beans, coconut oil, sugar, molasses, white potatoes, tomatoes, coffee, cocoa, spices and rubber. In fact, the only commodities for which imports showed a large reduction were copra, palm oil and sisal.

United States agricultural imports exceeded agricultural exports in value by \$83,465,000 during December 1952. In the same month a year earlier, however, the dollar value of our agricultural exports exceeded that of the agricultural imports by \$100,157,000. -----By Leo J. Schaben.

CANADA'S 1952 GRAIN PRODUCTION REVISIONS

Revised estimates for Canada's 1952 grain crops released February 20 show little change from the November estimates. The latest production estimates have been checked with preliminary information on disposition and other data. Final revisions will be made after disposition data for the entire marketing year are available.

On the basis of grain disposition for the first half of the marketing year, current estimates follow.

CANADA: Grain production, 1952 with comparisons

Grain	Average 1935-39	Average 1945-49	1950	1951	1952
	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.	: 1,000 bu.
Winter wheat.....	17,170	20,970	30,067	19,696	20,800
Spring wheat.....	295,229	345,379	431,597	532,961	667,122
Total wheat.....	312,399	366,349	461,664	552,657	687,922
Oats for grain 1/.....	338,071	341,612	419,930	488,191	466,805
Barley.....	88,882	144,688	171,393	245,218	291,379
Rye.....	9,191	12,653	13,333	17,647	24,557
Mixed grains.....	38,507	50,552	74,190	68,509	63,205
Corn, shelled.....	7,010	10,755	13,839	15,990	19,722
Buckwheat.....	7,643	4,583	3,977	2,916	2,704

1/ As reported in bushels of 34 pounds.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN INDIA
CONTINUING ON HIGH LEVEL

Mill consumption of cotton in India during August-October 1952, the latest months for which official statistics are available, totaled 308,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in August and 293,000 bales in September and again in October. The August-October 1952 total of 894,000 bales was approximately 105,000 bales larger than that during the similar period a year ago. It now appears that mill consumption during the entire current season, despite some expected decline because of a decreased demand for cotton textiles, may approximate the high level of 3,287,000 bales consumed in 1951-52. Additional quantities of cotton consumed in homes and non-spinning industries are usually estimated at about 220,000 bales annually.

Imports of cotton during August-December 1952 totaled 187,000 bales (500 pounds gross) a decline of about 75,000 bales from the quantity imported during these months in 1951. Of the 1952-53 imports, 68,000 bales originated in British East Africa, 54,000 bales in the United States, and 45,000 bales in Egypt compared with imports of 45,000 bales, 123,000 bales, and 47,000 bales, respectively, from these countries during August-December 1951. Total imports this season are expected to be considerably less than the 1,006,000 bales imported last season because of the large stocks on hand (about 2,100,000 bales were held on August 1, 1952).

An import quota of 408,000 bales (500 pounds gross), including cotton from dollar and nondollar areas, was announced earlier for the January-June 1953 period. With respect to the outstanding licences for United States cotton, i.e., licenses issued in 1951-52 but not thus far used, announcement was made by the Government of India on January 17, 1953, of the withdrawal of its decision of November 1952 which permitted the conversion of such licenses into licenses for the import of equivalent quantities of non-dollar cotton. Outstanding licenses for United States imports may still be used until June 30, 1953. In effect, this decision means that outstanding import licenses for dollar cotton (including that purchased but not yet delivered) will be invalidated after June 30 if not used by that date, and the total import quota for the first half of 1953 will be reduced by the amount involved in unused licenses.

Exports of cotton during the current season are on a considerably higher level than in 1951-52, totaling 117,000 bales during August-December 1952 compared with only insignificant quantities during these months in 1951. Of the 1952-53 exports well over half (69,000 bales) were shipped to Japan. There are several contributing factors to much larger exports of Indian cotton this season. Stocks are on a high level and the present estimate of the 1952-53 production, although not as high as earlier indicated, is still rather high. Current prices of Indian cotton are lower than last season, a factor which may encourage larger exports.

The export tax on Bengal Desi was earlier reduced from 200 rupees to 125 rupees per bale (10.10 to 6.69 U.S. cents per pound) and initial export allocations were announced during October 1952--several months earlier than a year ago. Also, in late November 1952, announcement was made that Zoda cotton (cotton of third picking with no particular spinning value) would be licensed for export without restrictions and that two additional cotton varieties (Kalagins and Central India Desi) would be permitted for export subject to quantitative restrictions. The total export quota for the current season is now 204,000 bales (in addition to Zoda, Assam/Comilla, and Coconada, which will continue to be licensed freely for export and an unused portion of 1951-52 export quota).

Textile production in India during 1952 was considerably higher than in 1951 with the outturn of cotton cloth 4,608 million yards, about 13 percent higher than the 1951 production of 4,076 million yards. The production of yarn, amounting to 1,448 million pounds, was 144 million pounds above that of the preceding year. The increased textile production, together with declining exports, has resulted in large inventories of textiles. In an effort to reduce these surplus stocks the government relaxed price and distribution controls on superfine categories and 2 other major varieties of cloth effective January 1, 1953. However, despite the several control relaxations no important increase in free market prices has been reported. The export tax on medium and coarse varieties of cloth was reduced in January 1953. It has also been decided to license cloth exports freely through June 30, 1953.

The 1952-53 production of cotton in India is now expected to total about 2,750,000 bales (500 pounds gross), about 350,000 bales below the 1951-52 crop which was the largest since the partitioning of the Indian subcontinent. The decline in present estimates from those made earlier may be primarily attributed to poorer than-expected crops in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad. Cotton futures trading in India was resumed on December 12, 1952, after a suspension of over 3 years.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS SHOW MODERATE RISE

Exports of cotton from the United States amounting to 485,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (466,000 running bales) in December were 38 percent higher than in November. The August-December 1952 total of 1,506,000 bales (1,446,000 running bales) however, is only 51 percent of the cumulative total for a corresponding period a year ago. Exports have followed a steady upward trend since July but the rise has not been nearly so sharp as that of a year ago. In 1951-52 cotton exports reached a peak of 1,015,000 bales in December and thereafter trended sharply downward during the last half of the season.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1950-51 and 1951-52; August-December 1951 and 1952

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Countries of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-December	
	Averages		1950-51	1951-52	1951	1952
	1934-38	1945-49	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	1/	36	55	32	11
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	147		131	80	317	235
Czechoslovakia.....	65		57	6	0	0
Denmark.....	35		14	31	34	20
Finland.....	35		21	3	33	12
France.....	589		575	447	309	206
Germany.....	579		340	481	447	196
Greece.....	2		21	1	0	0
Italy.....	430		489	546	560	126
Netherlands.....	86		131	158	197	100
Norway.....	13		7	20	15	10
Poland and Danzig.....	224		69	1	0	0
Spain.....	101		69	66	203	146
Sweden.....	93		12	33	100	52
Switzerland.....	2		26	22	99	90
United Kingdom.....	1,097		488	307	662	432
Yugoslavia.....	10		47	78	122	54
Other Europe.....	3/	85	12	4/ 12	27	15
Total Europe.....	3,593		2,545	2,347	3,157	1,705
Canada.....	261		275	431	296	159
Chile.....	5/		20	48	35	28
Colombia.....	17		24	55	53	26
Cuba.....	7		16	24	20	9
India.....	44		86	219	778	384
China.....	55		401	54	0	0
Hong Kong.....	2/		35	27	0	0
Indonesia.....	2/		5	16	14	9
Japan.....	1,271		585	883	1,095	554
Korea, Republic of.....	5/	6/	48	36	55	7
Australia.....	5		7	0	50	38
Other countries.....	43		18	140	7/ 158	60
Total.....	5,296		4,065	4,280	5,711	2,979
						1,506

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Portugal 39, Soviet Union 23. 4/ Portugal 21. 5/ If any, included in Other countries. 6/ 3-year average. 7/ Taiwan 53, French Indochina 24, 8/ Taiwan 30.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Exports during the last half of the current market year are expected to average as high as or slightly higher than those of the first half. World cotton trade during the first half of this year was much lower than that of a year ago due largely to a downtrend in prices in evidence during that period. Mill consumption in most countries has been maintained above the level of imports, resulting in depletion of stocks. With world cotton prices currently at a relatively low level and mill consumption generally holding at a fairly constant level in the past few months, some improvement in world cotton trade may be expected in the last half of the current season. Discounts in prices of competitive foreign growths from those of United States cotton thus far have not been large enough to overcome preference of United States cotton and encourage heavy purchases of foreign growths.

Requirements of importing countries for 1952-53 have not been satisfied from other sources so that the possibility for increased imports from the United States still exists. The principal limiting factors for further imports of United States cotton this season are the extent to which cotton imports are encouraged to follow the direction of bilateral trade agreements and the prospective size of the 1953 crop in the United States. --By Charles H. Barber.

U.K. AND SWEDEN TO TRADE FATS AND OILS IN 1953

Some fats and oils are included in a large number of quota items listed for exchange between the United Kingdom and Sweden, under the terms of the Anglo-Swedish Trade Agreement for 1953, reports Edwin D. Crowley, American Embassy, Stockholm.

Included in the United Kingdom's list of indicated requirements from Sweden are rapeseed oil fatty acids--with a c.i.f. value of £20,000 (U.S. \$56,000).

Sweden plans to import from the United Kingdom oleine and stearine with a c.i.f. value of Sw.Kr. 1,500,000 (U.S. \$285,000). In addition, Sweden has indicated a requirement of 22,000 short tons of copra and/or coconut oil from British Dependent Territories.

VENEZUELA SELLS PALM OIL STOCKS

The stock of palm oil held by the only firm in Venezuela which crushes palm nuts and kernels has been sold, reports Agricultural Attaché James H. Kempson, American Embassy, Caracas. This company, which had stopped crushing operations due to a lack of market (see Foreign Crops and Markets of March 17, 1952, page 231) also has resumed the harvesting of palm nuts and kernels. Unfortunately, the disease that has been killing palms has flared anew and within the past few weeks 1,500 palm trees have been cut and burned. The company is not expanding its plantings but is replacing the dead palms.

The exhaustion of local copra supplies, both domestic and imported, was primarily responsible for the sale of the palm oil stocks (see Foreign Crops and Markets of February 9, 1953, page 114). Two copra crushers acquired stocks of Philippine copra some weeks ago and have been able to continue operations. However, the copraless crushers have appealed to the Ministry of Development to force these 2 companies to share their copra wealth. This proposal is being stubbornly resisted. The 2 companies claim that all crushers had an equal opportunity to import Philippine copra and those who failed to supply themselves, believed that copra prices would decline.

